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teachers in other countries. Indeed, this initiative has already been taken by keen-sighted and earnest workers, in other countries. From New Brunswick, Australia, Norway and Russia have come requests for the manual of the League, and literature on the peace movement, especially that bearing on the educational phase. All of these requests have been carefully responded to, and the secretary is intending to send to these and other inquiring persons the annual report, which is now in the printer's hands.

The Peace Society of the City of New York.

Notes of Work during November.

BY WILLIAM H. SHORT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

A meeting was held at the Park Avenue Hotel on November 4, for the purpose of assembling the speakers of the Society and outlining a general plan of campaign to be followed during the winter. A simple luncheon was served. About thirty volunteer speakers were present, including educators, clergymen, writers, lawyers and business men, who signified their willingness to serve the Society by making public addresses on every possible occasion. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Edwin D. Mead of Boston, who has spent the summer in Europe, giving addresses in many cities in behalf of the movement for international justice and coöperation. Mr. Mead called especial attention to the changed status of the peace movement since the second Hague Conference. Its aims and methods, he said, were now direct and practical, and such as should appeal to every one. The Society will shortly issue a list of the speakers and their subjects, which will be distributed widely throughout the city, and as a result it is hoped that many opportunities for speakers to address the public on the peace movement will be had.

The principal event of the Society during the month was the luncheon given at the Hotel Manhattan on the 20th. Some over a hundred guests were presents, including Dr. Edward E. Prince and Mr. Francis H. Gisborne, the British members of the International Fisheries Commission, Dr. B. W. Evermann of the National Museum at Washington, Dr. Jokichi Takamine, the President of the Nippon Club of New York, and Mr. K. Yamasaki, Vice-Consul of Japan. Mr. George Haven Putnam of the firm of G. P. Putnam Sons presided. President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University and Professor Irving Fisher of the Economic Department of Yale were the principal speakers. The large hall where the luncheon was held was decorated with flags. An attractive menu was provided and well served.

Mr. Putnam opened the remarks by paying tribute to the late Richard Watson Gilder, who was a former vice-president of the Society, and very much interested in its work. He discussed briefly the aims of the modern peace movement and the present craze for Dreadnaughts.

Dr. Jordan began his remarks by saying that he would take his text from Benjamin Franklin: "Wars are not paid for in war time; the bill comes later."

"I will not dwell on the financial cost of war, although we know that all of Europe is to-day owned by a half dozen families of Jewish bankers, and mortgaged up to the extent of its resources. I want to dwell on the

effect of war on the human race. The great cost of war consists in the loss of a nation's manhood. The nation's finest and most able leaders are the ones who are lost in war. Those who are left at home have not the ability or the courage that those who were killed possessed. Especially is this true when men consider that they are fighting for a high principle. The more noble the cause the more worthy the class of men who will risk their lives in it. And not alone the men, but the women also are included in the baneful effects of war, for the best women will not marry second-class men when the best men have been killed. The nation which loses its best men gradually sinks in efficiency and becomes the prey of the stronger nations."

Dr. Jordan described the four great principles for the reproduction of the species as variation, heredity, selection and segregation, and upon the proper application of these principles under the most favorable conditions depended the virility of the race.

He attributed the decline of Greece and the fall of Rome to the extinction of its best men. "Only cowards remained, and from their brood came forward the new generation."

In speaking of the different European countries, Dr. Jordan said: "If France had not lost the pick of its manhood in the wars of the last two centuries, it is hard to say where it would be at the present time. The Europe of to-day can compare in no way with the Europe which it would have been had not the best men been killed off in battle. It has been said that Napoleon filled hell with the *élite* of Europe. Germany guards her men, and reduces the waste of war to a minimum. She is 'military, but not warlike.' In modern times the greatest loss of Germany has not been from war, but from emigration."

Dr. Jordan spoke of Japan's great military prowess in the Russo-Japanese War after more than two hundred years of peace. It has seemed astonishing to some that, after more than six generations in which physical courage had not been demanded, these virile virtues should be found unimpaired. He pointed out that this is just what we should expect, that in time of peace there is no slaughter of the strong, no sacrifice of the courageous. In the peaceful struggle for existence there is a premium placed on these virtues. The virile and the brave survive. The idle, weak, and dissipated go to the wall.

"Spain died of empire centuries ago. It was only her ghost which walked at Manila and Santiago. In 1630 the Augustinian friar La Puente wrote of the fate of Spain: 'Against the credit for redeemed souls I set the cost of armadas and the sacrifice of soldiers and friars sent to the Philippines. And this I count the chief loss; for mines give silver and forests give timber, but only Spain gives Spaniards, and she may give so many that she may be left desolate and constrained to bring up strangers' children instead of her own.'

"What shall we say of England? If the men who have fallen in England's wars, officers and soldiers, rank and file, are not on the whole fairly representative of the 'Flower of English Chivalry,' then fame has been singularly given to deception. We have been told that the glories of Blenheim, Trafalgar, Waterloo, Majuba Hill were won by real Englishmen. This, in fact, is the truth."

Turning to our own country, Dr. Jordan said: "America has grown strong with the strength of peace, the spirit of democracy. Her wars have been few. Were it not for the mob spirit they would have been fewer, but in most of them she could not choose but fight. Sometimes there seems no other alternative. It cost us a million lives to get rid of slavery. And this million, North and South, was the best that the nation could bring. As it will take centuries of peace and prosperity to make good the tall statues mowed down in the Napoleonic war, so like centuries of wisdom and virtue are needed to restore to our nation its lost inheritance of patriotism — not the capacity for patriotic talk, for of that there has been no abatement, but of the faith and truth which on war's red touchstone rang true metal.

"Doubtless one war will not ruin a nation. Doubtless it will not destroy its virility or impair its blood. Doubtless a dozen wars may do all this. The difference is one of degree alone; I wish only to point out the tendency. That the death of the strong is the true cause of the decline of a nation is a fact beyond cavil or question. The man who is left holds always the future in his grasp. One of the great books of our new century will be some day written on the selection of men. It will set down soberly and statistically the array of facts which as yet no one possesses; and the new Darwin whose work it shall be must, like his predecessor, spend twenty-five years in the gathering of 'all facts that can possibly bear on the question.' When such a book is written we shall know for the first time the real significance of war."

In closing Dr. Jordan said: "Guizot once asked James Russell Lowell how long this Republic would endure, and Lowell replied, 'Just so long as the principles of the founders endure.' To this I would add: the Republic will live just so long as the blood of free men runs in the veins of the dominating section of the population."

New Books.

AMERICA AND THE FAR EASTERN QUESTION. By Thomas F. Millard. New York: Moffat, Yard & Company. 1909. 576 pages.

"America and the Far Eastern Question" is a sequel to Mr. Millard's "The New Far East," which was published three years ago. In it the author points out that the success of Japan, in her war with Russia, aroused Oriental peoples to resist the encroachments of the foreigner on their territories. The cry is everywhere "Asia for the Asiatics"; in China it is "China for the Chinese." China is making great progress with her internal reforms, in the hope of recovering the sovereignty that she has lost by concessions and grants of extraterritoriality. Part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the American administration of the Philippines and to the Japanese occupation of Korea, but its interest centres in the activities of Japan in Manchuria. In dealing with this province Mr. Millard shows his anti-Japanese bias, of which he frankly warns the reader in his preface. In his opinion, the commercial expansion of Japan threatens the success of the "open door" policy that America has, for the past ten years, succeeded in maintaining with the aid of foreign governments, and the American markets in Manchuria will be limited, unless the United States government insists upon the rights of its citizens. Mr.

Millard believes it will be necessary to support, with increased military and naval preparations, any aggressive stand that may be taken by our government. He goes so far as to anticipate strategical problems which might arise in connection with the Philippines and Hawaii in case of war. His book has the merit of winning attention by its candid statements and clear exposition. What he says is based upon observations made while traveling in the Orient. But there is no reason why, if his interpretations are correct, — admitting them to be so for the sake of discussion, but not in fact, — a policy of timely publicity and insistence upon fair play, conducted through the usual diplomatic channels, cannot take care of all questions of commercial rivalry that may arise between the nations in the Far East. The same international public opinion that stood by Secretary Hay when he saved the policy of the "open door" in 1900 may be trusted to stand by our State Department to-day, in case Japan or any other country should overstep the limits fixed by international treaties and declarations. Any of Mr. Millard's readers who are alarmed by his book would do well to study the operation of this public opinion. They will see that it is far more effective than the display of great battleships or the threat of war.

A CERTAIN RICH MAN. By William Allen White. New York: The MacMillan Company.

This work is considered by many one of the most powerful stories of American life ever written. It is full of vigor, dramatic interest and moral force. It deals with the prevailing passion for great wealth and the shrewd, unscrupulous means by which money power is often sought. It is, to our taste, a bit marred by the over-use of slang and profanity. But even in this regard it is absolutely true to life in the circles of which it treats. The evil with which it deals is one of the greatest and most perilous of our time, and it seems to us that the reading of Mr. White's book by thousands, and even hundreds of thousands, would do more to arouse the nation to the peril of unscrupulous wealth than any amount of preaching from unnumbered pulpits. In a sermon delivered recently on the subject by Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, the eminent preacher declares that "in its ethical and social significance it is the most important work of fiction that has lately appeared in America. I do not think that a more trenchant word has been spoken to this nation since 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' And it is profoundly to be hoped that this book may do for the prevailing Mammonism what 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' did for slavery." Get the book and read it, and have your boys read it. It will do them good; and the girls, too, for girls suffer as much — and possibly more in certain ways — from Mammonism as the boys.

Booklets and Pamphlets Received.

SUR DES CONTRIBUTIONS ANNUELLES POUR AVANCER LA PAIX INTERNATIONALE. 32 pages. French and Danish. Copenhagen: The Danish Interparliamentary Group, Fredrik Bajer, Secretary.

CANADA AND GREENLAND. By Robert Stein. Reprint from *The Canadian Magazine* of September, 1909. 8 pages. Address Mr. Stein, Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington.

LES PARLEMENTAIRES RUSSES ET OTTOMANS EN FRANCE. The International Conciliation Bulletin for October 10.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES. VISIT TO GERMANY. An account of the visit to Germany of members of the Christian churches of Great Britain in June, 1909. 48 pages. London: 41 Parliament Street, S. W.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT. By Rev. Daniel Requa Foster. Reprinted from the *Trenton (N. J.) Evening Times*. A paper read before the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Trenton.